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Palestinians End Hunger Strike in Gaza Strip Prisons

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Palestinian prisoners on Sunday suspended a hunger strike after Israeli officials promised to investigate all their demands for improved conditions, Israeli and Palestinian sources said. The decision followed a violent day in the Gaza Strip, in which an Israeli computer technician and a 14-year-old Palestinian were killed in separate incidents.



Nine Palestinian prisoners in their cell in the West Bank town of Nablis, where the authorities allowed a rare visit by reporters to check on conditions before the hunger strike ended in prisons in the Israeli-occupied territories. Nearly all of the Arabs in the Nablis facility took part in the hunger strike.

China Party Prepares to Usher in New Generation

A Hard-Liners' Bastion Is Expected to Give Way To Advocates of Change

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service
BEIJING — A Communist Party official suggested Sunday that the party congress that convenes Monday would abolish the Central Advisory Commission, which has long been a bastion of octogenarian hard-liners.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin earlier had vowed to use military force to curtail rioting in the territories. Military authorities placed a 4-hour curfew on the occupied Gaza Strip, home to about 700,000 Palestinians, and brought reinforcements to the area.

'Good Atmosphere' but No Progress on GATT

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
BRUSSELS — Seeking a boost for the world economy before next month's American presidential election, U.S. and European negotiators struggled Sunday to resolve the last obstacles to a global trade accord that is deemed crucial to pulling the West out of the doldrums of recession.

CLA and Justice Officials Spar Over Iraq Bank Fraud

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A fractious and public dispute between two usually secretive agencies worsened over the weekend as CIA and Justice Department officials accused each other of concealing information about a multibillion-dollar bank fraud involving Iraq.



READY OR NOT — Bill Clinton getting ready to take his morning run in Clayton, Missouri, on Sunday. President George Bush waved to reporters as he left the White House for the St. Louis suburb, where the candidates were holding their first debate. Page 3.



IRAQI ABOUT-FACE — Clinton Adam Hall at a press conference in Kuwait on Sunday after being freed by the Iraqis. He was abducted at gunpoint last week. Page 2.

The Indians of 1492 Live On

By Don Podesta and Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service
ASUNCION, Paraguay — In a Brazilian jungle a few years back, a Roman Catholic priest, the Reverend Bartolomeu Melia, glimpsed faces from the Indian tribe that greeted Christopher Columbus's landing in the New World 500 years ago.

In U.S., Columbus Is Still a Hero

NEW YORK — The reputation of Christopher Columbus remains relatively untarnished 500 years after his arrival in the New World, an Associated Press poll shows. About two in three Americans regard him as a hero.

A Tough U.S. Call on Bosnia

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. efforts to bar Serbian aircraft from flying over Bosnia-Herzegovina have gone beyond the limits that the Bush administration tried to set for military involvement in the Balkans civil war, but the move was approved reluctantly to protect delivery of humanitarian aid, acting Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger said.

Serbs Vote on Early Elections

BELGRADE (AP) — Serbs voted Sunday on whether to hold early parliamentary and presidential elections in the troubled republic, the target of an international boycott.

Now Boarding: Small-City Air

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — After a lifetime of having to fly to such major gateways as New York and Los Angeles — and putting up with the delays and confusion of making connections there to go abroad — passengers from small cities around the world may finally be getting a break.

Various small advertisements and notices on the left margin, including 'PEOPLE MONDAY SPORTS', 'EMPLOYMENT', and 'CHECK THE LIST'.

A Resurgence of Tuberculosis

Experts Blame Low Budget for U.S. Epidemic

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States has stumbled into its first preventable epidemic, a wave of tuberculosis with strains so virulent they threaten to return pockets of American society to a time when antibiotics were unknown.

The resurgence has been swift, forceful and for many of America's larger cities, it has come after two decades of searing budget cuts in public-health programs. Without those cuts, experts say, the disease could have been all but eradicated.

The last time New York City had 4,000 cases of TB — in 1967 — more than 1,000 beds in municipal hospitals were specifically assigned to tuberculosis patients. Today there are fewer than 75.

Barely 20 years ago, a surgeon general traveled to Capitol Hill and stated with confidence that it was "time to close the book on infectious disease."

For most of America, the claim seemed justified. Typhoid, cholera and even measles had largely passed into memory. And cases of tuberculosis, the withering scourge that infiltrates the lungs and slowly and painfully shuts them down, had declined for more than 50 years.

But, kindled by the AIDS epidemic, and fueled powerfully by urban crowding, homelessness, immigration, drug abuse and the rapid disappearance of preventive-medicine health clinics in cities, TB has surged again.

"I'm scared," said Dr. Lee B. Reichman, who is president of the American Lung Association and a leading tuberculosis expert. "Here we are in 1992 with cure rates lower than countries like Malawi and Nicaragua. We can't keep track of our patients, and all evidence suggests more and more of them have TB that is resistant to our best drugs. We have turned a disease that was completely preventable and curable into one that is neither. We should be ashamed."

Start as it is, his assessment reflects the prevailing view among public-health officials. And like many of his colleagues, he blames neglect for the stunning reversal.

For while most Americans had put TB out of their minds, it persisted in the poor parts of Miami, Atlanta, Houston and New York.

Beginning in 1953, when the government began keeping TB statistics, the number of cases declined steadily from 84,300 that year to 22,000 in 1985. By last year, however, there were nearly 77,000 new cases reported in the United States.

The American Lung Association now estimates that without major efforts, the United States will see at least 50,000 new cases every year within a decade.

For decades, experts have warned that neglect would guarantee a new epidemic. Nobody listened. Every year from 1981 to 1987, the Reagan administration opposed the existence of a federal TB program. In 1988, increased funds finally began to trickle in, but much of the money was diverted from AIDS programs.

Federal health officials stress that it would have been impossible to anticipate the devastating effects of the AIDS epidemic, which has sucked resources from virtually all other areas of medical research.

Tuberculosis is particularly insidious. The sufferer becomes emaciated, gripped by night sweats, fatigue and the punishing cough that for centuries has stood as the disease's defining symbol.

Not nearly as communicable as the flu or the common cold, tuberculosis is spread in tiny droplets through the air. It moves with grim efficiency in places like poorly ventilated homeless shelters, overcrowded clinics and prisons.

Tuberculosis remains primarily a disease of the poor. It occurs 14 times more frequently among blacks than among whites. People with HIV are particularly vulnerable. As many as 40 percent of AIDS patients have active tuberculosis.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Death of a Condor Baffles Biologists

One of the first two California condors to be released in the wild has died, dealing a stunning blow to biologists who are working to save the species from extinction, the Los Angeles Times reports. The death of the 15-month-old male has left its 17-month-old companion, a female, to fly alone. The birds had been released in January. The male's carcass was recovered Thursday from a rocky ledge. A necropsy at the San Diego Zoo found that the dead bird appeared healthy and showed no signs of broken bones, brain damage or any other injury, but tissue samples are being tested further.

The bird's death means that other condors will be set free ahead of schedule. "Having a single California out there makes us nervous," said a spokesman for the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. "They're not a solitary species; they're very gregarious."

Biologists had monitored the only two wild California condors daily by lens and radio. They had fitted them with radio transmitters on both wings, one battery-powered and the other a solar-powered backup. The dead bird's signal showed that he had not moved since Tuesday.

The aging vehicle was not insured for meteorite damage.

Morton's Salt is taking steps to combat years of salt being linked to the threat of high blood pressure. The New York Times reports. It is pushing ahead with an advertising campaign promoting "a million and one different things" to do with salt. It advises things "to do with salt. It advises using salt paste to strip rust from tools, marinating new stockings in a salt bath for three hours to avoid runs, filling reamed-out orange halves with salt for air fresheners. A spokesman acknowledged these new uses. "The vast majority require significantly more salt" than sprinkling it on your steak.

Arthur Higbee

Short Takes

During a meteor shower last week a meteorite drilled all the way through the trunk of a 1980 car parked in the New York suburb of Peekskill and dug a small crater underneath. The police said the meteorite weighed in at 30 pounds (14 kilograms), and scientists from Columbia University came to have a look. The car's owner, Michelle Knapp, 18, said she heard a crash that shook the windows of the house. "My car is totaled," she said. "I'm upset but at the same time it's kind of exciting. I bought the car from my grandmother for \$100, so financially I'm not set back too far."

El Al Finds Defective Parts in a Jumbo Jet

Agence France-Press

JERUSALEM — El Al on Sunday discovered worn parts near the engine mountings of a 747 jumbo jet similar to the one that crashed in an Amsterdam suburb last week, a spokesman for the Israeli airline said.

The plane's scheduled takeoff for New York was delayed for eight and a half hours Sunday morning while the dampers, which are made of a metal and rubber composite, were changed. They are located near the engine mountings.

"Our technicians found the parts looked relatively worn and although the plane could have taken off according to the maintenance manuals, we decided to change the parts," said an El Al spokesman, Nachman Kileman.

On Thursday, El Al technicians discovered a suspect fuse pin on another 747 and changed it hours before a scheduled takeoff.

Boeing Co. has warned airlines to check the bolts holding the engines to the wings of most 747s, and the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration on Friday ordered all the country's operators to inspect the fuse pins on all early model 747s.

The pilot of the El Al cargo jet that crashed into apartment buildings outside Amsterdam last Sunday reported a fire in an engine, but the exact cause of the disaster is not known.

Dutch authorities revised the toll in the crash on Sunday, listing 75 people either dead or missing. Officials said that 16 of the 51 bodies recovered had been identified.

It is unlikely that the exact death toll will ever be known, the authorities said, particularly because many illegal immigrants lived in the apartments.

POLICY: Reluctant Decision on Bosnia 'No-Fly' Zone

(Continued from page 1)

concluded that disruption of UN relief operations could mean death this winter for thousands of Bosnian Muslims displaced or besieged by Serbian irregular forces.

Mr. Bush's decision capped a heated debate among his advisers about whether greater involvement in the fighting that has shattered the former Yugoslav federation would expose the United States to the kind of military frustration and political dissension that it suffered during the Vietnam War of the 1960s and 1970s and the Lebanon

intervention a decade ago. General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, argued publicly that military force should be used to achieve decisive victories and said he opposed intervening in Bosnia-Herzegovina because it meant using limited measures to pursue political goals that were not clearly defined. In the end, Mr. Bush sided with Mr. Eagleburger and other senior officials who argued for the no-fly zone.

"I don't think it's all unhealthy that everybody understands there is a major debate — not dispute but debate — that's going on in the

GATT: Good Atmosphere

(Continued from page 1)

cent, which could lead to the ruin of many French producers.

[The French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, said Sunday that the Brussels talks had achieved no progress. Reuters reported from Bordeaux.

[Mr. Dumas told a regional television station that the negotiations "have not made it possible to advance positively and reasonably."

[The discussions that took place today and that will continue tomorrow show clearly that we are much too far from the goal," he said.]

Despite France's rejectionist stance, other Community countries were urging flexibility in order to achieve a breakthrough that could provide a positive jolt to the world economy. A month of turmoil on currency markets and stock exchanges have aggravated worries about a deepening recession. And with interest rates stubbornly high and consumer confidence weakening, the economic horizon in Europe looks bleak.

A successful conclusion to the global trade negotiations, known as the Uruguay Round in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, would inject close to \$200 billion into the world economy.

For President George Bush, a breakthrough on the trade front is considered one of his last chances to overcome voter dismay in the waning days of the campaign with his economic stewardship. Sunday's meeting, only hours before the first presidential debate, was proposed by Mr. Bush in a recent letter to Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission.

EC officials said they were eager to hold the meeting because they believe that pressure on the United States to achieve a trade deal will diminish after the election.

CIA: A Feud With Justice Officials

(Continued from page 1)

about the case as part of a government-wide cover-up.

The CIA, the Justice Department and the Bush administration have all denied wrongdoing in the case.

The Justice Department said Saturday that Attorney General William P. Barr had asked the FBI to begin an internal review of how its prosecutors and CIA officials handled classified information about the scandal. The case involved loans approved for Iraq by the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, an Italian bank.

In a sharply worded statement, the CIA denied that its officials told a Senate committee last week that it had deliberately withheld information from federal prosecutors at the Justice Department's urging. It also denied that there was any attempt to mislead prosecutors and blamed the media for misrepresenting the CIA position.

But Elizabeth Rindkopf, the CIA's chief lawyer, said in an interview last week that Laurence Urganon, the head of the Justice Department's fraud section, "strongly

advised" her office not to correct the faulty letter.

And Mr. Urganon, also in an interview, denied that he had intimidated the CIA. But he acknowledged that he had advised a CIA lawyer that if he changed the letter "he would naturally be expected to explain the changes."

The White House said it was staying out of the issue, maintaining that there was no disagreement between the agencies and therefore no reason for it to intervene.

But the feud adds weight to charges from congressional Democrats that the Bush administration, for foreign policy reasons, deliberately concealed information about the case.

Seizing on the issue, Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, issued a statement over the weekend suggesting that the administration's conciliatory policy toward Iraq was not only flawed but criminal.

"It is not just failed policy or bad judgment in question," he said in the statement. "It is a seemingly blatant disregard for the law by those responsible for enforcing it."

Youths Attack Police After Killing in Lyon

Reuters

LYON — About 200 young people threw rocks at a police station and set fire to a dozen cars as violence hit the troubled Lyon suburb of Valux-en-Velin for the second successive night, the police said Sunday.

Officials said that the youths were protesting the killing of an 18-year-old Moroccan-born youth who tried to force his way through a police roadblock Thursday.

- ACROSS**
- 1 "me your ears"
 - 5 Stirring stories
 - 10 Raced
 - 14 Hodgepodge
 - 15 Straighten
 - 16 "Shanter"
 - 17 Spanish town where Columbus died: 1506
 - 19 Actor from Chicago
 - 20 G.O.P. symbol
 - 21 In abundance

- 23 Pillboxes
- 24 Hereditary factors
- 25 Biblical land of gold
- 28 Shell implement
- 30 Map within a map
- 33 Uses a millstone
- 35 Weep and wail
- 37 Thickness
- 38 Defeat
- 39 Aplomb
- 41 Bucket

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- Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 9**
- PASHA TOMS HICK
EQUAL ALIIT IDOL
PUERTO RICO SLOB
EASTER VAN PETE
- RIE ERA
SCAM ERAS ONUS
ALDA EST MISIL
DIARIST UNSOUND
EMITS EGCE LADE
BRIEF OCT ALSO
NEO MOTH
- LODI UMP LENSES
TRAO GADELOUPE
ECRU HIRE GREEN
FATE TREE ANTIS

- DOWN**
- 1 Mezzo-soprano Shirley
 - 2 Israeli airline
 - 3 Egypt's lifeline
 - 4 Miami eleven
 - 42 Psychic hints
 - 43 Deck unit
 - 44 Mock
 - 46 Come to
 - 48 Spacecraft part, for short
 - 50 Hermit
 - 51 Sister's daughter, e.g.
 - 53 Few: Comb. form
 - 55 "d'hôtel
 - 57 More boring
 - 61 "Omnia vincit
 - 62 Island home of Columbus: c. 1479
 - 64 Humdinger
 - 65 Suffix with parliament
 - 66 Talking bird
 - 67 Epochs
 - 68 Valuable fur
 - 69 Fly high
 - 29 Tolerate
 - 31 Slur over
 - 32 Tippecanoe's associate
 - 34 Hot tub
 - 36 Merry
 - 40 Wreath on a knight's helmet
 - 41 Playbills
 - 43 "Mermaids" star: 1950
 - 46 Inventor Howe
 - 47 Lamon tree, e.g.
 - 49 Human being
 - 52 "N'est-ce-?"
 - 54 Sierra
 - 55 Buck or bull
 - 56 Long Asian river
 - 57 Bit; fragment
 - 58 Mountains, in E Calif.
 - 59 Sicilian menace
 - 60 Niagara sound
 - 63 A feast — famine



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If you want to plan...

Shevardnadze's Post-Vote Agenda: Brace for War

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

TBILISI, Georgia — The first to hold multiparty elections and the first to topple its elected president, Georgia on Sunday became the first former Soviet republic to hold a second national ballot. But after two bloody conflicts and a brutal new one shaping in the region called Abkhazia, this time there was no jubilation or illusions.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister and leader of the provisional Georgian State Council, was certain to win an overwhelming electoral endorsement for his leadership. But nobody here, and least of all Mr. Shevardnadze, conceals the fear that the elections are very likely to be followed quickly by war.

The collapse of a cease-fire in the coastal province of Abkhazia put Georgia on the edge of a civil war against Abkhaz nationalists backed by militant Muslims from the north Caucasus range, Russian reactionaries and a variety of mercenaries from across the crumbled Soviet empire.

"I cannot say our mood is festive before these elections," a somber and tired Mr. Shevardnadze said at a weekend news conference.

The soft-spoken leader repeated what he had said again and again in recent days: that he would continue to seek a political resolution of the conflict.

"But the chances for a political settlement have significantly decreased," Mr. Shevardnadze added. He said the new parliament's first act after the election, within one or two days, would be to form a military council.

The current governing State Council was formed in January by the political forces that drove out independent Georgia's first president, Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia. The council's dubious legal position has been one of the forces tying Mr. Shevardnadze's hands in the current crisis.

The elections are technically for a new parliament. But in a curious improvisation, Mr. She-



Prelates in Tbilisi blessing Georgian government soldiers who were about to be dispatched to the rebellious Abkhazia region.

vardnadze is running separately and nationally for the post of speaker. That in effect would make him the popularly elected leader of Georgia, with a legitimate popular mandate.

His expected victory will be a remarkable return for a politician who made his mark in Georgia first as a ruthless police chief and then as the Communist Party boss. After he left in 1985 to become Mikhail S. Gorbachev's foreign minister and comrade in reform, few thought he would ever dare return.

"When he was an orthodox Communist, I was totally against him," said Akaky Bakradze, a writer, member of the State Council, and honored veteran of the independence struggle. "That he

was a Communist may not be forgiven, but it's overlooked now. After the debacle with Mr. Gamsakhurdia — who proved to be authoritarian and brutal, and who was driven out in January in a hail of bullets — many Georgians saw in Mr. Shevardnadze the one statesman who could restore Georgia's standing.

Mr. Shevardnadze did, in fact, establish foreign relations with major Western countries, unite the various anti-Gamsakhurdia political factions, and negotiate a cease-fire in another rebellious province, South Ossetia. But then the Abkhazia crisis struck.

The Abkhaz, one of the small, predominantly Muslim ethnic groups that people the fringes of the high Caucasus range, have

had friction with the Georgians before, most notably when they petitioned to join Russia in the 1970s. Mr. Shevardnadze tried to build a new peace, giving the Abkhaz — about 80,000 people who account for only 17 percent of the population in their own province — a majority of the seats on the provincial legislature.

But fighting broke out in August. The reasons are difficult to disentangle from the conflicting claims. But a peace brokered by Russia on Sept. 3 seemed to take hold, and Georgia withdrew all but a few score soldiers, when the Abkhaz, backed by a coalition of Caucasus tribes, some Cossacks, and some apparent mercenaries, swept through Gagra, a town on the Black Sea coast, and drove out the Georgian troops there.

The offensive in effect gave the secessionists control of Abkhazia north of the Gumista River, with Georgians holding the provincial capital of Sukhumi to the south.

Russia's president, Boris N. Yeltsin, had tried to mediate a peace, but hard-line deputies in the Russian parliament denounced Georgia's "aggression" against the Abkhaz, and Mr. Yeltsin ominously declared in parliament recently that "Russia will not stand aside when human rights are violated, or the interests of people of Russian origin are trampled."

"I have said several times and I reiterate now that I still trust the Russian president," Mr. Shevardnadze said. But then he added, "I would be happy if my intuition did not let me down."

Bosnians Sense Croatian Betrayal

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — When Serbian nationalist troops swept into Bosanski Brod, it was more than another setback for the Bosnian Muslim government. For demoralized officials here, and those who depend on them, the defeat was one of the worst blows yet in a war that seems to bring the Muslims little but disaster. And it lent credibility to a growing suspicion among Bosnian authorities that their supposed Croatian allies were in fact betraying them.

For seven months, a mixed force of Croats and Muslims defended the northern town of Bosanski Brod against firepower similar to the barrage that reduced much of the capital, Sarajevo, to ruins. It was a strategic loss for the Bosnian troops and a strategic victory for the Serbs. And the Croats played a key role in the fall of the town along the swath that Serbian forces have been trying to cut through Bosnia.

On Tuesday, the commanders of Bosanski Brod's defense, members of the Croatian Defense Council, a fighting force nominally allied to the Bosnian Army, suddenly pulled out of the town, leaving it vulnerable. Within hours, Serbian tanks flying the red, white and blue flags of the separate Serbian state they have proclaimed in Bosnia-Herzegovina rolled into the rubble-strewn streets, firing at the baroque facades of the oldest buildings and setting them alight. It was a scene witnessed numerous times before, in Croatia in 1991 and in Bosnia-Herzegovina this year.

The Serbian forces appeared to have won control not by military victory but by agreement with the Croatian government, which has repeatedly proclaimed its backing for the Bosnian government and just as often acted in a way that has made it complicit in Bosnia-Herzegovina's dismemberment.

Sarajevo officials acknowledged that they had no proof of what caused the Croat-led force in Bosanski Brod to give up the town. But they cited what they believed was a compelling sequence of events in support of their contention that Franjo Tudjman, the Croatian president, betrayed them as part of a deal with Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president.

Some Bosnian officials and Western diplomats characterized such a deal as a component of a secret cease-fire agreement behind the Sarajevo government's back. "There is already an actual cease-fire between the Serbs and Croats in Herzegovina," said a bitter Bosnian government official

who asked to remain unnamed. "This is betrayal of historical proportions by the Croats." A Western diplomat said the agreement "has been in the making for a long time" and said he thought it would be signed within a few days.

The chairman of the international effort to end the Yugoslav war, Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, have opposed any Serbian-Croatian cease-fire under the auspices of the Geneva conference on Yugoslavia because it would exclude Bosnia-Herzegovina, another Western diplomat said.

"But there is nothing they could do to stop something like this from going ahead," the diplomat said.

Other Bosnian officials said they saw a betrayal by Croatia but portray it differently. They said Bosanski Brod was traded by Croatia in return for a Serbian pullout from a strategic peninsula on the Croatian coast south of Dubrovnik.

According to this interpretation, Bosanski Brod was a chip in a board game come to life, in which Croatia and Serbia have been trading Bosnian territory, and secretly colluding to divide almost all of Bosnia-Herzegovina between Croatia and Serbia. And some said the arrangements are based on a pre-World War II blueprint.

Under a 1939 pact reached between Serbian and Croatian politicians, Bosnia was to have been carved up between the two largest Yugoslav republics.

Serbs Step Up Pressure in North Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAGREB, Croatia — The Muslim-controlled town of Gradacac, in northern Bosnia, was under heavy artillery fire Sunday, and its Serbian attackers were moving in more troops and weapons, Croatian radio reported.

The nearby town of Bosanski Brod fell Tuesday. Gradacac is one of the few remaining centers blocking the Serbs from consolidating control of a corridor along the Croatian border.

At least 19 people were killed and 34 wounded in Serbian air attacks on Gradacac less than 24 hours after the United Nations imposed a ban on military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina, according to radio reports.

Other civilians were hit in Serbian air strikes in Croatian-populated villages in northern Bosnia near the town of Brcko, according to the reports, on Sarajevo and Zagreb radio. They said that Bosnian forces had shot down a Serbian MiG fighter.

A source at the radio station in Serb-held Brcko said that Serbs now controlled areas in the Gradacac suburbs, and that the bodies of about 20 Croatian or Muslim soldiers had been found.

The Belgrade-based Tanjug press agency said that Serbian fighters in Bosnia had reported heavy fighting Saturday and early Sunday in western Herzegovina, especially between Mostar and Nevesinje. (Reuters, NYT)

Czech and Slovak Leaders Agree on Separate Currencies

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Czech and Slovak leaders, preparing for Czechoslovakia's breakup in January, agreed not to charge each other import duties and to introduce separate currencies by the middle of next year.

The Czech prime minister, Vaclav Klaus and his Slovak counterpart, Vladimir Meciar, met in Kolodje, just east of Prague, to

begin forging a series of customs, currency and other treaties that will define diplomatic relations when Czechoslovakia becomes two countries on Jan. 1.

The meeting produced an agreement that would allow goods to be traded without customs duties and other restrictions, Mr. Meciar said.

"This means that the exchange of com-

modities can continue in 1993 without any problems," he said.

Mr. Meciar also said he and Mr. Klaus had agreed on how to divide Czechoslovak export quotas to European Community countries. The Community now limits imports of certain commodities from non-EC countries.

Both leaders said the republics had agreed to share a currency until June 30, then intro-

duce separate currencies with equal exchange rates. The currency values eventually would be dictated by the strength of the respective economies.

Mr. Klaus and Mr. Meciar won elections in their republics in June but were unable to agree on the pace and scope of economic change for a united Czechoslovakia in the post-Communist era.



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New Technologies Key to EC Markets

The potent combination of deregulation, emerging markets and new technology is making Europe one of the bright spots — and one of the battlegrounds — of the telecommunications industry.

Even without the uncertain prospects for Eastern Europe, where economic growth could lead to a boom in telecommunications, it is a \$600 billion-per-year global industry, including \$60 billion to \$70 billion in equipment sales. In Western Europe, many analysts expect steady growth of up to 6 percent annually in generic voice products and services over the next five years, and up to 20 percent a year in data management.

"All the markets in the EC and EFTA countries are growing," says Graham Hanson, the Paris-based manager of European marketing and business planning for British Telecom (BT). "There's great potential. Our research shows that as our customers increasingly internationalize their business, the growth in telecommunications is compounded," he adds. The growth is spurred largely by the

Standardization and new technology will bring lower costs and better performance

European Community's drive to end national monopolies and lower regulatory barriers in the single market. The result has been new competition driven by advances in technology. Once cozy in their protected domestic markets, the EC nations' respective public telephone and telegraph monopolies are suddenly competing with each other across Europe, particularly in network services.

Many industry observers are confident that the trends contributing to growth — deregulation, new technology and emerging markets — will not be severely hampered by the nagging uncertainty over future EC political and monetary union following the very narrow endorsement of the Maastricht Treaty in the Sept. 20 French referendum.

Deregulation, the telecommunications industry reckons, now carries its own momentum and is unlikely to be derailed: no matter what happens to the unity movement, with or without the EC, the era of competition and open markets appears to be here to stay. Deutsche Telekom, for example, is expected to be the next major state monopoly to move toward independence and the private sector, and France Télécom may follow. Fierce competition is already shaping up in Spain, where deregulation comes into effect next Jan. 1.

"We expect to make the most of deregulation whenever and wherever it happens," BT's Mr. Hanson says, adding: "We want to be in first." He notes that BT's emphasis outside its home market in Britain is not on hardware sales. "We focus on network sources and solutions, not on telecom equipment. We focus on global solutions for major business customers in key markets," he says.

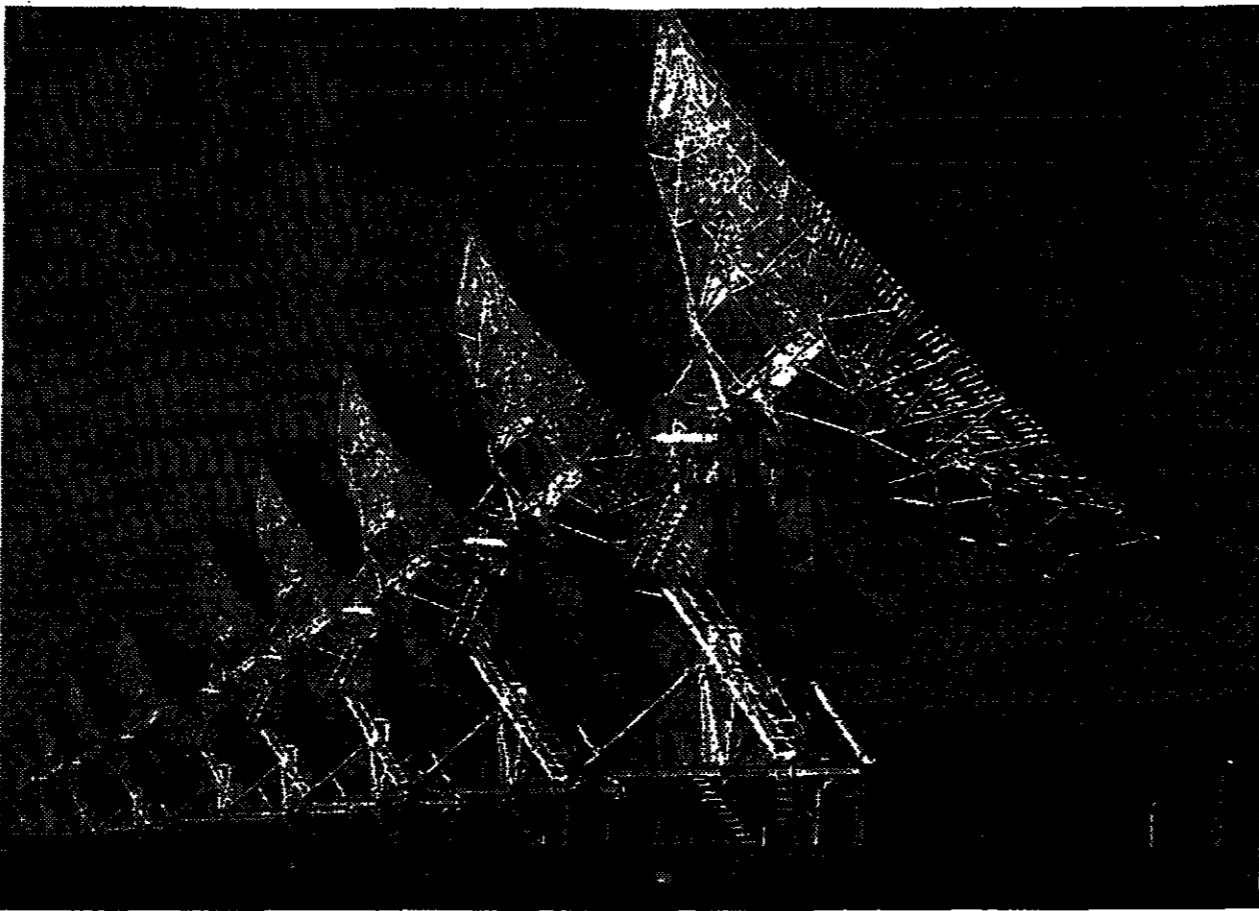
That does not mean that competition is less fierce for equipment sales in Europe. The single market and Eastern Europe are serving as a potential springboard to global market leadership for major international telecommunications equipment manufacturers such as Germany's Siemens, France's Alcatel, Sweden's Ericsson, Canada's Northern Telecom, Japan's NEC and Fujitsu and American Telephone & Telegraph. An example of technology spurring competition is the transformation of today's standard office telephones and desktop computers into "multimedia workstations."

Just a few of the new services to be made available soon will include faster, cheaper, higher-quality worldwide telephone connections, easier teleconferencing, videophoning, color faxing, closed-circuit or network high-definition television linkups on the screen, and call-forwarding that allows workers to be reached anywhere, any time by dialing their office phones. All these capabilities are in the cards for the office of the not-so-distant future.

What remains to be seen is who can mass-market such services at the best price and "bundle" them in an all-in-one package — perhaps in concert with computer and information-technology companies — that works best on a desktop. "We're looking for something that can interact and be combined with other systems," one investment manager says, adding: "The stand-alone systems will lose market share as space on desks becomes more of a premium."

"From a technology point of view, the telecommunications market in Europe is going through huge changes," observes Stuart Miller of Hitachi's European Marketing Development Group. He says new standardized digital hierarchies across Europe are producing high, broad-band multiplex networks that are more "transparent" in allowing different systems — and different countries — to communicate with each other more efficiently and more quickly. Mr. Miller suggests an analogy to personal computers. In older computer systems, a user often would have to change disks, switch operating systems or at least go back to a main menu in order to switch from one file or function to another. New equipment and software, however, allows a user to hop directly or laterally from file to file with only a keystroke or two.

The same thing is happening in telecommunications: instead of beginning at basic menu and then working through higher levels, new networks are being designed to "talk" to each other directly across higher levels. This efficiency, naturally, is expected to lead to lower rates for customers. Standardization will also hold down costs.



Helping Europe talk to itself: Europe offers a burgeoning market for suppliers as boundaries fall and new networks grow.

The European Community's determination to knock down country-by-country technical barriers, for example, resulted in the Group Special Mobile (GSM) standard for digital cellular networks. Instead of testing their products in the 18 different European countries that will offer GSM services by the end of the decade, manufacturers need to do just one set of tests.

The combination of better performance and lower costs through standardization and new technology is helping the mobile market become one of the fastest-growing segments of European telecommunications, from a niche at the start of the decade to a mass market by the end. EC analysts predict that roughly half of Western Europe's estimated 100 million telephone extensions will be cordless by 1999.

Telecommunications growth is expected to be especially strong in France and Germany, where deregulation is opening the markets after years of scant competition and high prices under state monopolies. Geographically, however, the most growth potential is in Eastern Europe, where fast, reliable and flexible communications networks are vital to economic growth. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has certainly recognized the importance of telecommunications in making infrastructure improvements in Eastern Europe. The EBRD made nearly \$400 worth of loans to telecommunications projects last year, and more than \$600 million this year.

But that is still a drop in the bucket, considering that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates that it will take \$50 billion for telephone service in the six largest Eastern European countries — not counting the former Soviet Union — to catch up to Western European standards. In general, the East European countries average barely one telephone line per 10 people, compared with a ratio of close to one phone line for every two people in the United States and in most of Western Europe.

Some Western companies hope to use projects in Eastern Europe as a foundation for global market penetration. Perhaps the best example is AT&T, which hopes to meld its resources — hardware, services and network capabilities — into one-stop shopping for virtually every customer, from parents putting a telephone extension in a teenager's room to major corporations setting up global systems.

Consequently, it is no coincidence that AT&T is spearheading one of the West's most significant plunges thus far into Eastern Europe: a \$150 million joint venture with the state-owned Dutch telecom system, PTT Nederland, and the Ukraine government to overhaul and manage the former Soviet republic's long-distance network, including international telecommunications. AT&T, holding 39 percent of the venture to PTT Nederland's 10 percent and the Ukraine's 51 percent, hopes the project can become a model for future ventures in which it builds and runs voice networks for other countries.

The Ukraine project is being closely watched by other large telecommunications companies in part to see how AT&T carries off something on this scale. The ambitious plan is twofold: supplementing the Ukraine's existing 150 circuits with 60 new circuits, half of them to North America and half to Europe and the Middle East; and erecting a new long-distance network with new switching systems for 13 of the Ukraine's 25 telephone districts. The overall goal is to increase the number of lines for the Ukraine's 52 million people from 7 million — relatively high for the former Soviet republics — to 22 million by the year 2000.

In contrast, the Netherlands has about the same number of lines for a mere 14 million people. Other European PTTs, meanwhile, are studying the Dutch telecom system's role, which will consist primarily of supplying hard currency. For the state-owned European telecom monopolies, the pro-

ject could be a model for the type of international expansion required to overcome small, saturated domestic markets. PTT Nederland is also participating in a consultancy for modernizing Czechoslovakia's telephone system, and has set up branch offices in cities including London, New York, Tokyo and Brussels in hopes of promoting cooperation and joint ventures with larger Western companies.

Several U.S. regional companies, the so-called Baby Bells, have stuck their toes in the waters of Eastern Europe: US West won a contract for a cellular network in Hungary; US West and Bell Atlantic are involved in a new Czech mobile network; and Chicago-based Ameritech is in a joint venture with France Télécom for a mobile network in Poland.

Timothy Harper

U.S. Companies / Competing in Europe

U.S. Giants Eye New Open Markets

Emboldened by Europe's move to privatize and modernize its telecommunications industry, U.S. companies are aggressively moving into Western and Eastern Europe.

For example, when Unitel PLC opened bids to run the multinational conglomerate's communications system, Sprint beat British Telecom and PTT Nederland. Germany is most closely following the example set by Great Britain, currently the most open major market in Europe, by privatizing its tele-

U.S. firms focus on home markets

com system, the Deutsche Bundespost Telekom. PTT Nederland was privatized three years ago.

Western Europe is a \$110 billion per year telecommunications market; Eastern Europe represents much more since communications there are so primitive they must be rebuilt from the bottom up. U.S.-based giants like GTE, Digital Equipment Corp., IBM, MCI International, General Electric Information Services, Infonet, Electronic Data Systems and AT&T have established their reputations in the most technologically advanced market in the world — the United States.

Thanks to the breakup of

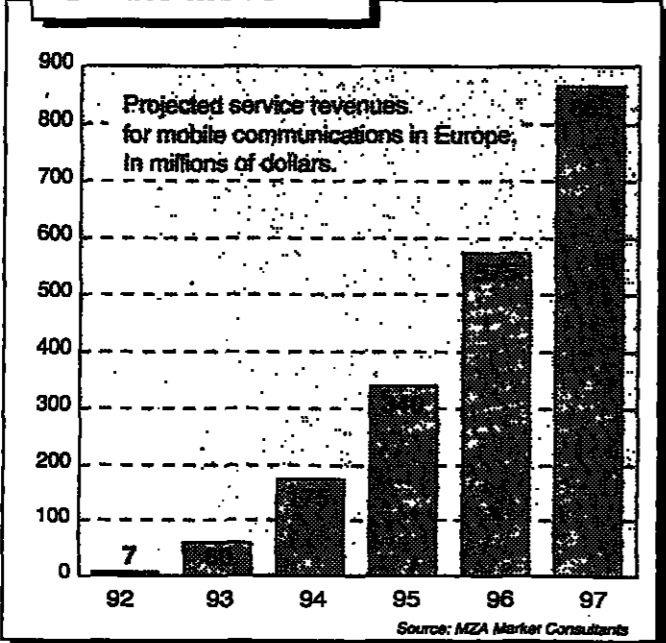
AT&T's telephone monopoly, the information explosion and the advent of optic cables, the U.S. also much more competitive than any other market. But the U.S. giants also face the need to compete on Europeans' home turf, cause many European governments subsidize the telecom companies' operations either directly, by limiting competition at home.

The home market represents the bulk of U.S. firms' business. Technologies there are still changing rapidly. It will remain a hefty market for communications for a long time, says Allen Frischkorn, who heads the Telecommunications Industry Association. Europe is a different market; it still lags behind in the fields of cable TV, cellular-phone links and private satellites.

This year marked the first time American companies had direct access to the entire European Community. But the EC's 1992 Telecommunications Equipment Directives also mandated that equipment must have a percentage produced locally. Although this will not affect companies with European operations, those that are entirely U.S.-based are penalized 5 percent when evaluated against European products, thereby

Continued on Page 11

On the Move



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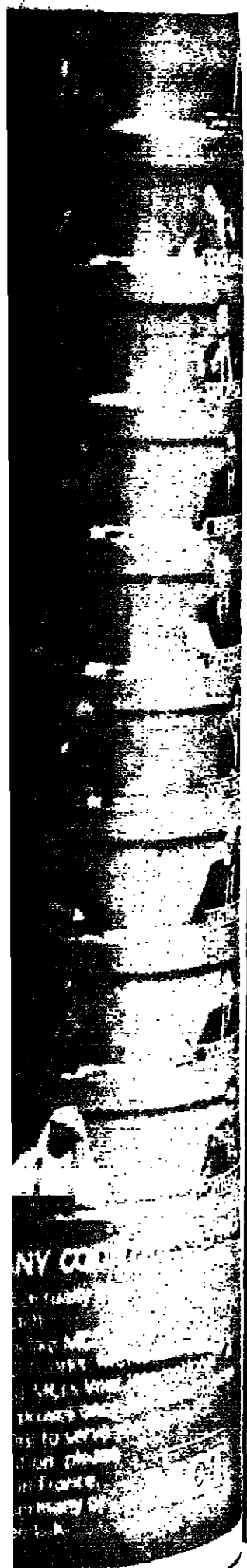
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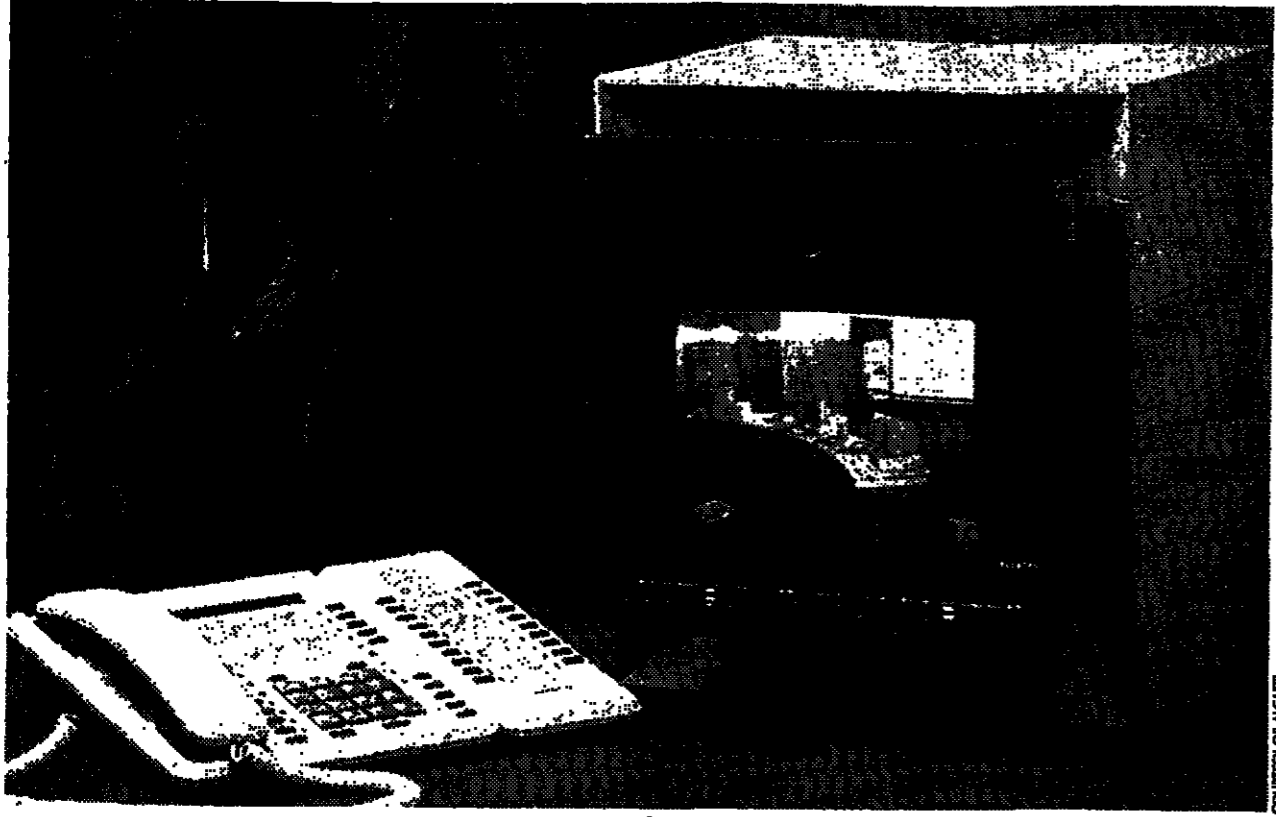


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Superphones / Visions of the Future

Electronic Highways For Multimedia Traffic

Multimedia is the upcoming telecom technology thanks to a new generation of broadband switches that can manage voice or video with equal ease. But the decision as to who will deliver the services is still an open question.

By the year 2000, according to proponents of the pan-European GSM standard for digital mobile networks, the GSM system's pocket-sized phones and personal numbers will be carried by 20 million mobile subscribers.

In terms of technology, other pundits go even farther. A panel of optoelectronics specialists recently suggested that videoconferencing systems could replace 90 percent of business travel for next century's mobile executives.

The trend is already under way in Europe, where consumer electronics company Amstrad is among the latest to announce its launch of a relatively low-cost videophone. When will we see the mobile videophone? Sooner than expected, say scientists at the University of Edinburgh who have already crammed a camera onto a dot-matrix-sized microchip.

In Japan, Fujitsu has unveiled what it dubs Monster (Multimedia Oriented Super Terminal). Like recent Alcatel experiments in Germany or NTT's equally futuristic Personal Multimedia Multipoint Teleconference system, the screen is built into a desk and offers stereo sound with full-color video plus a host of multimedia features. A decade ago, digital technology was the catalyst that shaped equipment manufacturers' strategies by driving up switch development costs and shaking out the smaller players. Today — as the common denominator that allows voice, text, data and video to be mixed and matched at will — it has made multimedia possible and sparked a new race to deliver the goods.

Large multinationals, for example, are increasingly ready to delegate the entire management of their corporate networks to international operators such as France Télécom, British Telecom or US West. In a move to strengthen the European telecom sector and capitalize on this emerging global market, a group of English, French, German, Italian and Spanish operators have established the so-called Global European Network. The shared infrastructure will use the latest generation of optical-fiber transmission systems and is due to start service early next year. AT&T is the only remaining major telecom player that still combines the roles of equipment manufacturer and operator. While cooperating with other telecom operators, the company is also actively engaged in establishing the electronic highways that will carry tomorrow's multimedia traffic.

Among the handful of other global equipment manufacturers that remain, conventional wisdom dictates that large customers are almost exclusively concerned with the issues of cost and quality: whether the signal streams through a long-haul line, bounces off a satellite or flashes through fiber is immaterial. For investors, however, the growing fiber-optics technology market, set to total \$1.7 billion by 1997, is a good bet.

At the same time, satellite broadcasters, cellular-phone companies and even absolute newcomers such as railroad companies have joined the competition for newly or soon-to-be deregulated market niches. Britain's cable television companies, for example, have been allowed to carry telephone calls for several years. A recent ruling in the United States will allow telephone companies there to carry television signals as well. As a result, an increasingly large number of new and old players are racing to reach essentially the same customers with at least a dozen different technologies.

The ultimate winners will be the manufacturers that capture contracts for the superhighway sections of tomorrow's global network. Meanwhile, with competition on the rise, communications costs should fall. Steven Bartlett

Briefs / New Perspectives

EC Control May Be Lessened

• A draft proposal by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl limiting the powers of the European Community could lead to less EC interference in business decisions by telecommunications and other high-tech industries. The proposal, to be submitted to other EC leaders at their Oct. 18 summit meeting in Birmingham, England, would allow decision-making powers now in the hands of the EC Council of Ministers and the EC Commission to revert to national, state or local authorities. President François Mitterrand of France has already agreed with the basic ideas in the text, which is also expected to be used to sway Danish voters who voted against ratification of the Maastricht treaty earlier this year, protesting "Brussels bureaucracy." Danish officials said a new referendum is planned for early 1993.

• EC Commission President Jacques Delors is preparing to fight hard in coming weeks for approval of the commission's new 1993-1997 budget, which would more than double spending on EC research and development from the current level of 5.7 billion Ecu (\$4.1 billion) to 14.7 billion Ecu. Many member governments, citing their own budgetary restraints, are resisting the increase, however.

• Nokia, the Finnish electronics group, has signed an agreement with Optus Communications of Australia to install a Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) digital cellular radio network, worth \$100 million. By the end of 1993, roughly 90 percent of Australians will have access to the network, company sources said, adding that Nokia is already one of the leading suppliers of the technology in several European countries and recently won a contract for its GSM system in Hong Kong.

Financing / EBRD Takes the Lead

Bank Offers Innovative Arrangements For Telecom Projects in Eastern Europe

Western lenders and telecom suppliers are devising innovative financing arrangements for telecommunications projects in Eastern Europe.

The techniques adopted include project financing, BOT (build-operate-and-transfer) agreements, joint ventures and equity participations in network operators. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is taking a leading role in funding such projects, while commercial banks in Western Europe and North America are, so far, taking a more cautious interest.

"We are keen on making loans available for new telecommunications lines in Eastern Europe on project-financing and limited-recourse terms," explains Edouard Willeman, an EBRD vice president in London. "This approach places the emphasis on securing repayment of the loans through the revenues generated by the completed project, thus reducing the need for government guarantees," he adds. Mr. Willeman, who frequently handles telecommunications projects for the bank.

This approach also goes hand-in-hand with the bank's policy of encouraging privatization in Eastern Europe's telecommunications services and fostering an in-flow of foreign private-sector equity capital," Mr. Willeman continues. "This is much more appropriate and more efficient than the traditional type of lending to governments. Countries in this region are desperately short of cash, and the mere fact of having to guarantee a loan to a public enterprise creates a contingent liability that has to be entered in the government's accounts," he adds. Recent EBRD projects in this sector include the ap-

proval in September of a 32 million Ecu loan to Bulgarian Posts and Telecommunications and a \$38.8 million agreement for a digital overlay network aimed at business subscribers in the Republic of Belarus. Loans totaling \$90 million were granted in July to two joint-venture companies in the Czech and Slovak re-

Co-financing is popular

publics. "The principal objective of the Bulgarian project is to provide modern telecommunications facilities for business which are critical to the recovery of Bulgaria's economy," explains Mario Sarcinelli, vice president in charge of development banking with the EBRD. The World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the Bulgarian PTT are also providing financial support.

A major objective of the Belarus project is to provide direct access for business subscribers to the international telecommunications network. The Czech and Slovak agreement involves Eurotel Prague, which is owned by the Czech telecommunications administration and Atlantic West BV, a corporation controlled by US West International BV and Bell Atlantic International BV, plus Eurotel Bratislava, a joint venture between the Slovak telecommunications administration and Atlantic West. The project's goal is to construct cellular and public-switched packet data networks in the two republics.

"In addition to funding projects ourselves, we also endeavor to act as a catalyst in encouraging private-sector banks and other financial institutions to take a bigger part in funding East-

ern Europe's telecommunications development schemes," says Mr. Willeman. "In this respect, we have several useful implements in our tool kit, including the possibility of extending to other lenders the benefit of our preferred-creditor status."

Several kinds of co-financing arrangements involving both official international institutions such as the EBRD and commercial banks are possible. For instance, in the case of a participation agreement, an official lender such as the EBRD acts as the sole lender of record — that is, the only lender as far as the borrower is concerned. That lender then pays off parts of the loan in separate agreements between itself and a number of commercial banks. In the case of syndicated loans, on the other hand, all the banks involved join directly in the financing with the borrower. Parallel loans involving a series of separate loan agreements can also be arranged.

Under the BOT concept, it is the supplier that provides credit to the buyer. In these cases, the seller initially operates the completed installation and recoups the credit over a period of time from the operating revenues generated by the telecommunications service. Russian authorities, for instance, are currently acquiring advanced fiber-optics technology through an arrangement based on the BOT approach.

"In the end, commercial banks are bound to be interested in financing telecommunications in Eastern Europe since it is a prospectively profitable undertaking," says Pekka Tarjanni, secretary-general of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

in Geneva. "In this respect, it is quite different from many other infrastructural requirements such as the provision of basic health care and clean water, which are not likely to interest such banks," he adds. "Many people believe that privatization of telecommunications will proceed even faster and go further in Eastern Europe than it has in the West. We view this likelihood with some caution since we think it is essential for basic requirements such as universal access to be met first," Mr. Tarjanni concludes. Michael Rowe

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Australia	001-300-777-011	Iran	001-400-800-000
Austria	001-300-777-011	Israel	001-400-800-000
Belgium	001-300-777-011	Italy	001-400-800-000
Canada	001-300-777-011	Japan	001-400-800-000
Denmark	001-300-777-011	Kenya	001-400-800-000
France	001-300-777-011	Malaysia	001-400-800-000
Germany	001-300-777-011	Mexico	001-400-800-000
Greece	001-300-777-011	Norway	001-400-800-000
Hong Kong	001-300-777-011	Philippines	001-400-800-000
India	001-300-777-011	Poland	001-400-800-000
Indonesia	001-300-777-011	Portugal	001-400-800-000
Iran	001-300-777-011	Romania	001-400-800-000
Israel	001-300-777-011	Russia	001-400-800-000
Italy	001-300-777-011	Saudi Arabia	001-400-800-000
Japan	001-300-777-011	South Africa	001-400-800-000
Kenya	001-300-777-011	Spain	001-400-800-000
Malaysia	001-300-777-011	Sweden	001-400-800-000
Mexico	001-300-777-011	Switzerland	001-400-800-000
Norway	001-300-777-011	Taiwan	001-400-800-000
Philippines	001-300-777-011	Thailand	001-400-800-000
Poland	001-300-777-011	Turkey	001-400-800-000
Portugal	001-300-777-011	U.S.A.	001-400-800-000
Romania	001-300-777-011	U.K.	001-400-800-000
Russia	001-300-777-011	USSR	001-400-800-000
Saudi Arabia	001-300-777-011	Yugoslavia	001-400-800-000
South Africa	001-300-777-011		
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A draft proposal to
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to a source in the
European Commission.
The source said the
draft would require
Member States to
allow the Commission
to investigate and
bring legal action
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that discriminates
against other Member
States in the field
of telecommunications.
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1992 The World's Rendezvous With Europe

RACE / Developing a Pan-European System

A Fragmented Industry Seeks Strength in Unity

The EC's main telecommunications research project, Research and Development on Advanced Communications Technologies in Europe (RACE), has broadened its thrust since it was begun five years ago.

RACE's targets now range from fundamental systems engineering to services for corporate end-users. The primary goal of this 2.5 billion Ecu project is to develop a universally applicable integrated broad-band communication (IBC) system by 1995. The EC's main attempt to maintain competitiveness in the key field of telecommunications, RACE faces competition on two fronts. The Japanese government has made the nationwide installation of an ultra-high-capacity IBC network by 2010 a matter of policy. Products and systems are being developed accordingly. In the United States, the willingness of such "leading-edge" users as computer and service companies to employ state-of-the-art products has helped the country's telecom industry to continually redefine the telecommunications market over the past decade.

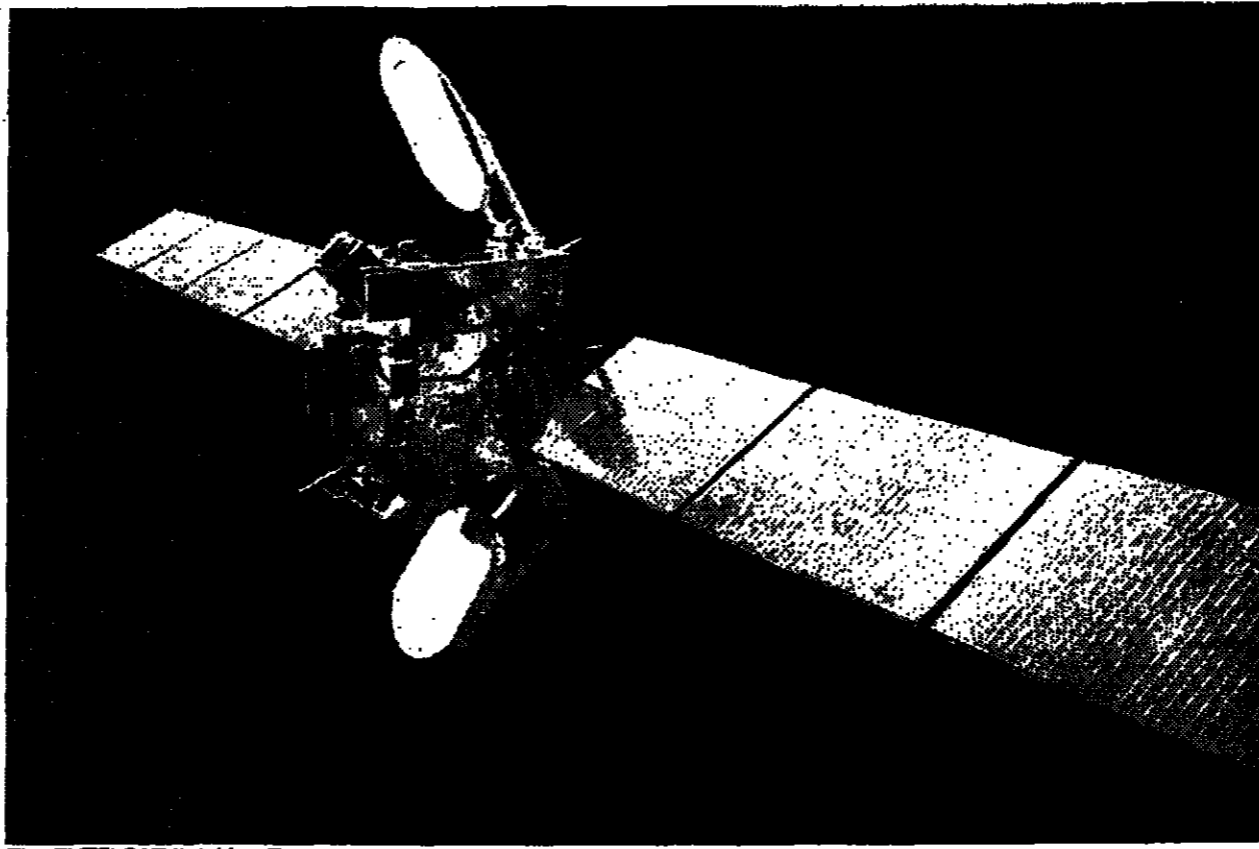
When the pilot phase of RACE was launched in 1985, the state of EC telecommunications was much like that of

its economy: fragmented into thriving, often incompatible national systems. RACE was to perform for the telecom industry a function similar to the currently beleaguered Maastricht treaty on European union: achieve greater strength by establishing strong pan-European links. But RACE's timetable depends on whole families of products and systems technologies maturing on schedule.

From 1987 to 1991, under the auspices of RACE I (the first phase), 83 projects in both systems engineering (including the setting of specifications) and product development were carried out. According to RACE's original blueprint, individual projects were to be bundled into vertically integrated "project lines" covering such multidisciplinary subjects as various IBC developments.

Upon completion, these lines, in turn, would converge in the early 1990s into complete systems, allowing the Community to interconnect EC capitals with optical trunk networks by 1994 or provide 50,000 business customers with initial IBC services by 1995.

Eight years — the stipulated length of RACE I and RACE II — is a long



The EUTELSAT II: taking European telecommunications beyond national borders.

time in a market whose product generations last an average of 36 months. RACE II, which began in 1991, has been especially subject to the pace and course of change. With every announcement of new breakthroughs in the world's electronics laboratories and of new data-communication services supplied by major multinationals, the expectations for RACE have been ratcheted higher.

As the hesitant acceptance of an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) system and of teletext in Germany over the last five years has shown, however, it is not enough to set up such high-end systems as wide-area networks maintained and managed over public telephone lines. Potential users need to be offered concrete products tailored to their sectors.

Reflecting these expectations and insights, RACE II's 81 projects — being carried out by 300 companies, postal authorities, universities and technology-transfer institutes — are a diverse mix. These projects continue the trend of offering an increasingly wide range of new, "value-added"

services and discrete data-communications packages.

These, all labeled with the catchy acronyms popular in multilingual Europe, include MERCHANT ("electronic retail cash handling using advanced network technologies") and

Private-sector participants develop their own systems

DIVIDEND ("dealer interactive video"), recently joined by ARAMIS ("airline real-time maintenance"), BANK ("banking applications using an IBC network") and APTITUDE ("advanced platform technologies in tele-working for underpinning a decentralized economy").

RACE is, of course, by no means the whole story in European telecommunications research. It avails itself of EUREKA, COST, ESPRIT and the dozen-odd other major electronics and information-technology research projects currently being funded by the Community. Further, many private-sector participants in RACE are also developing independent systems of

comparable size and sophistication on their own.

One example is British Telecom and its Cyclone project. If it is realized, Cyclone's 32 switching centers would provide worldwide, state-of-the-art telecommunication services by 2002. Nor are all items issuing out of Europe's laboratories valued in billions of dollars. An example of a niche product is provided by Berlin's DeTeWe, which has developed a switchboard — including a monitor — designed to be used by sight-impaired operators.

And France Télécom was the founding partner of the Global Networking Project, an international initiative announced on Oct. 2, in which six telecommunications companies from Europe, Japan, Australia and the United States have agreed to share their submarine fiber-optic lines. The partners hope to capture a major share of the growing market for high-speed, multi-megabit data transmission and future services such as HDTV.

Terry Swartzberg

Briefs / Keeping Up

New Players & Products

• Just as Germany's D1 and D2 mobile telephone networks are going into operation, bids for "E1" — its new \$3.5 billion network — are being tendered. Three consortia for E1 have emerged: one led by BMW and MAN, another headed by energy and services conglomerate VEBA, and the third by the American mobile-telephone specialist MacCaw.

• The Deutsche Bundespost (DBP) Telekom has selected Raynet Corp. through its German subsidiary, Raynet GmbH, to install its LOC access network systems to deliver telephone and optional cable TV service to 48,500 homes in the East German cities of Brandenburg, Dresden-Cotta, Gera, Grevesmühlen and Hoyerswerda. The letter of intent committing Telekom to place orders for this first phase of the project, which covers 1993, is valued at \$100 million. Raynet-supplied hardware and software make up about 40 percent of the turnkey award; Siemens, Alcatel SEL and PKI are the other suppliers.

• Timing is key to just-in-time supply and delivery systems. Two new satellite-based logistics supervision systems — one operated by DBP Telekom and the other by Alcatel SEL — provide shippers and their clients with up-to-the-second information on the whereabouts of trucks and the state of their loads. The vehicles use mobile systems hardware and software supplied by MAN, Philips or Dornier to up-link data (location, cargo temperature, ETA) to the satellites.

• AT&T recently announced it would transfer the headquarters of its global conventional telephone operations from the United States to France as it expands in Europe. This will be the first time AT&T has moved the headquarters of one of its operations outside the United States.

Cellular Growth

Portugal	80
Germany	77
Belgium	62
France	62
Italy	60
Netherlands	57
Finland	55
Luxembourg	45
Switzerland	35
Denmark	34
Norway	33
Austria	33
Sweden	28
Britain	22
Spain	15

Projected percentages of customers who will be cellular subscribers in different European countries by 1996.

Source: EMC1 Consultants

The International Herald Tribune is honored to welcome these world-renowned companies as sponsors of its 1992 series.

WestLB

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In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune



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this sound foundation, WestLB successfully combines classical products with innovative solutions, applying the right mix of state-of-the-art technology and personal creativity. That's why WestLB rightfully belongs at the top of your shortlist — from Corporate

Finance and Investment Banking to Treasury. And thanks to a global network stretching from Düsseldorf to New York and from Tokyo to London, WestLB is perfectly equipped to set the tone for your international finance operations.

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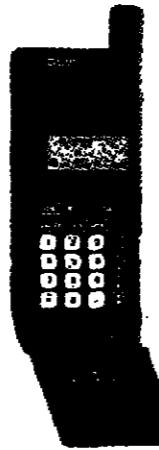
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Briefs
New Players & Products

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To each his own phone. A phone that gives you greater mobility and greater flexibility. A phone that gives you freedom.

But turning this vision into reality means being able to apply the most advanced and sophisticated technologies. As the world leader in communications systems, Alcatel is uniquely qualified for this task. Our expertise in software and networks, our uncompromising quality standards, from development to production, guarantee

outstanding product reliability. Today, Alcatel has translated this vision into GSM, the Global System for Mobile communications, that spans everything from the network infrastructure to a complete family of portable and handheld terminals.

With our worldwide experience based on local presence, our customer service is unsurpassed. While our vision may indeed be vast, it remains focused on a single goal: to establish permanent links between people to bring them closer together. Isn't that the sort of vision you'd expect from the world's communications systems leader?

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CAPITAL MARKETS

French Franc Eurobonds Resurface After Storm

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The rehabilitation of the French franc to the rank of a secure currency got underway last week with the reopening of that sector of the Eurobond market.

Dollar Bubble Looks Thin

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Doctors probably have a word for the condition when body and brain act independently, and whatever it's called, the foreign-exchange market has it: Traders excitedly bidding up the dollar and analysts brooding that it's too fast, too soon.

Accord Averts Trade War, Opens China to U.S. Goods

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. and Chinese negotiators have signed a sweeping trade agreement that will phase out most Chinese import licenses, quotas and other controls that keep American-made goods from the Chinese market of 1.2 billion people.

Mulford Expects German Rate Cut

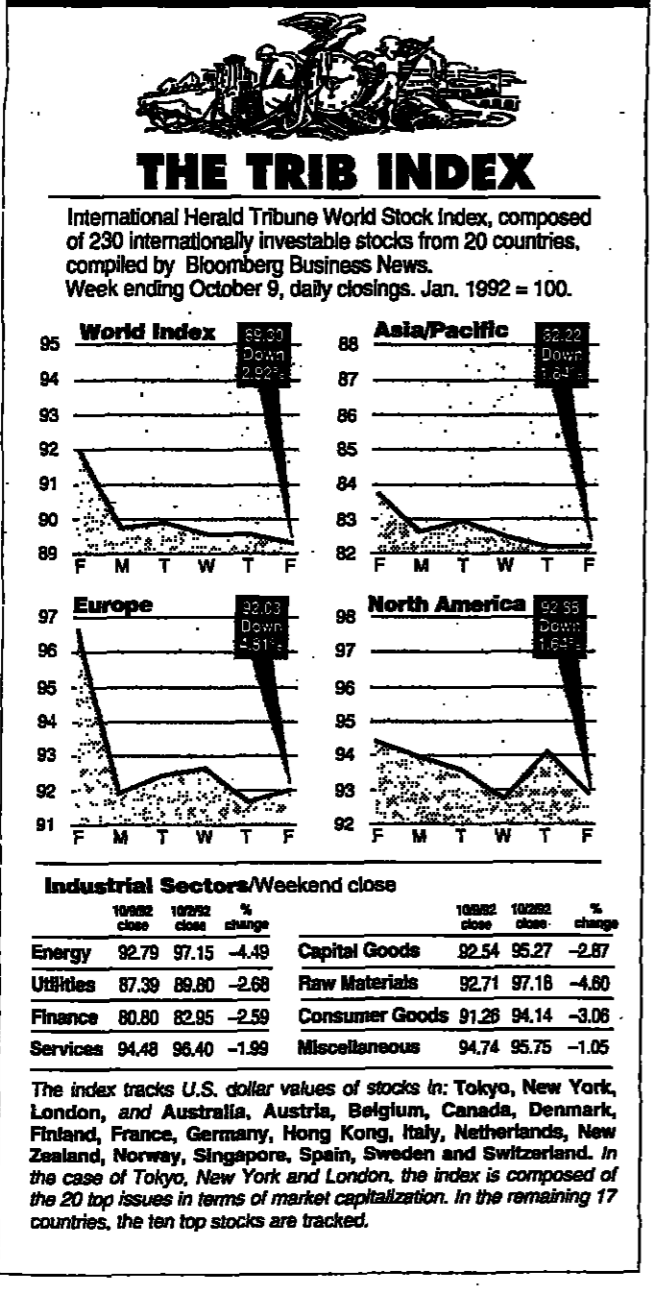
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Interest rates will decline in Germany and other European nations, relieving world economic strains, David C. Mulford, U.S. Treasury under secretary for international affairs, said Sunday.

U.K. Business Confidence Takes Even Deeper Dive

Bloomberg Business News
LONDON — Business confidence in Britain has plummeted as the outlook for sales, new orders and profits turned even gloomier over the past quarter, according to a Dun & Bradstreet survey released on Sunday.

European Stocks: Beware Those Wakeful Bears of Winter

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service
PARIS — For most of the first half of this year, European brokers and bankers were busy explaining that the second half would be better for the Continent's stock markets.



CURRENCY RATES table with columns for Country, Currency, Par \$, and Oct 9. Lists rates for various countries including Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Frankfurt Notebook: Bundesbank Ghostbusting

Try as they might to refocus attention on Germany's and Europe's unrelenting economic problems, Bundesbank officials of late have found it impossible to avoid talking about ghosts of the recent and not-so-distant past.

Baring Securities Limited announces the launch of the: BARING SECURITIES EMERGING MARKETS INDEX

Advertisement for Baring Securities Emerging Markets Index. Includes text: 'A global index of emerging equity markets initially comprising 206 equities in 12 countries in Asia, Europe and Latin America...' and contact information for Lee Chauvin, James Dickson, etc.

Christmas Shopping

Oblivious to the needs of consumers most of the year, German stores welcome customers' wallets with special zeal in the months before Christmas, when they are wooed with longer-than-normal shopping hours.

Member of The Securities and Futures Authority
LONDON SAO PAULO BUENOS AIRES NEW YORK BOGOTA MEXICO CITY SAN FRANCISCO SYDNEY TOKYO OSAKA SEOUL MANILA TAIPEI HONG KONG JAKARTA SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR BANGKOK GENEVA PARIS

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Oct. 9

Dollar Straights

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Std

Governments/Supranationals

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Std

Global Corporates

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Std

Bank & Finance

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld Std

Table with columns: Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, Std. Lists various government and supranational bonds.

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Advertisement for BONDS: Franc Int and ALAR: Currencies & Bonds.

Low International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Lists various international bond issues from companies like Citicorp, Citicorp, and Citicorp.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Oct. 12-17

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events.

Asia

Oct. 12 Tokyo U.S. Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan arrives in Japan. Oct. 13 Beijing Communist Party's 14th Congress convenes.

Europe

Oct. 12 Frankfurt German retail sales August. Oct. 13 London British August earnings. Oct. 14 Paris Treasury auction of 8 percent two-year notes.

Americas

Oct. 12 New York Property Claim Services expected this week to release estimates of insured property damage in Hurricane Andrew.

Multiple Worries for Bonds

NEW YORK — The outlook for U.S. government bond prices is clouded by concern over who will be the next president, a huge excess of supply and residual disappointment over the Federal Reserve's refusal so far to lower interest rates further, analysts said.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

sell-off triggered largely by concerns over interest rates. The market's bellwether security, the 30-year Treasury, which had gained 7/32 of a point the previous week, plummeted more than 2 full points last week to end at a price of 96 24/32.

"It was all fluff and noise. The Treasury yield curve steepened in anticipation of an ease by the Fed," said David Adler, senior fixed-income analyst for Technical Data, a division of Thomson Financial Services.

Amato Wins Key Budget Cuts

ROME — The government of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato pushed a crucial package of budget cuts through the lower house of Parliament, which also approved by the Senate would save 23.8 trillion lire (31.8 billion).

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Kidder Peabody Settles Insider Suit

DALLAS (Reuters) — Maxus Energy Corp. said Sunday that Kidder, Peabody & Co., a General Electric Co. unit, had agreed to settle an insider-trading lawsuit by paying Maxus \$165 million.

Daily News Disputes Job Guarantee

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Daily News asked a federal bankruptcy judge Friday to void a contract with a printers' union that guarantees the jobs of the union's 167 members for life.

Goodman Expands in Southeast Asia

SYDNEY (AFP) — The Australian and New Zealand food and beverage conglomerate Goodman Fielder Wattle Ltd. plans a 200 million Australian dollar (\$144 million) expansion in Southeast Asia, chief executive Michael Nugent said Sunday.

Algeria Agrees to Sell Gas to Italy

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Algeria signed a 20-year contract Sunday valued at around \$8 billion at current prices to sell natural gas to Italy.

MUTUAL FUNDS (Continued)

Table listing mutual funds with columns: Fund Name, Assets, and other financial metrics.

EUROBONDS: Franc Issues Resurface After Storm

(Continued from first finance page) nonannounced films and share in the hoped-for profits. Disney has little debt outstanding, including only four Eurobonds.

Euromarkets At a Glance

Table showing Euromarkets yields for various currencies and maturities.

DOLLAR: Currency's Bubble May Be Overstretched

(Continued from first finance page) Boston, believes investors should sell the dollar above 1.55 DM. "The Bundesbank really wants to fight inflation but finds it convenient to let the market believe in rapid rate cuts," he said.

Weekly Sales

Table showing weekly sales for various publications.

Last Week's Markets

Table showing market performance for various indices and currencies.

BusinessWeek International advertisement with text: "This week's topics: Germany: Ready For A Rate Cut? Italy's Amato: A Nation At Risk..."

Subscription advertisement for BusinessWeek International with text: "Subscribe 46% and save up to off the newsstand price. CALL US TOLL-FREE IN FRANCE: 05 437 437..."

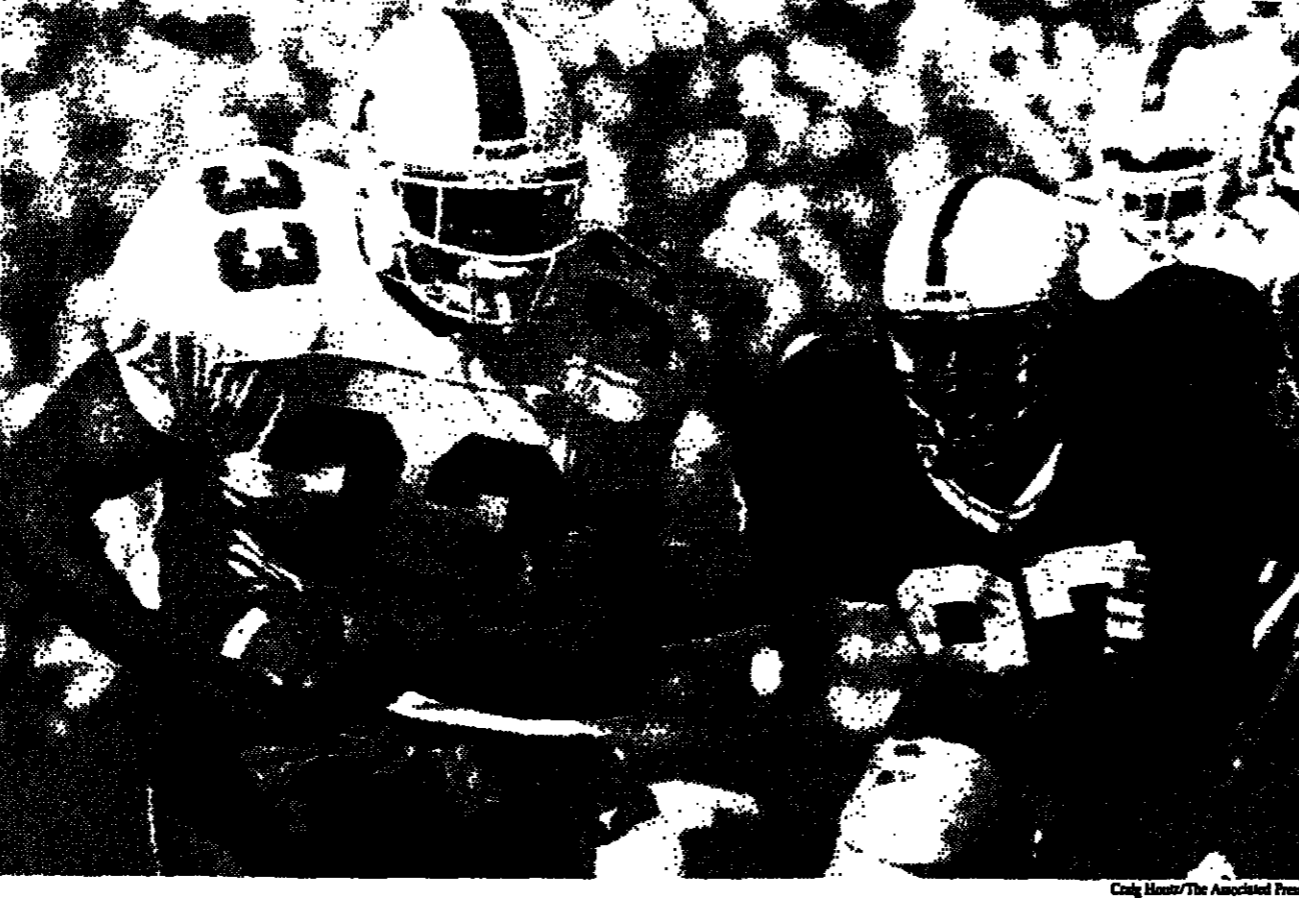
Large advertisement for The Washington Post with text: "NOW ON SALE IN THE U.K. Heathrow, Main Line Stations and major retail outlets. Weekly in-depth coverage of politics, government, business, international affairs and the economy."

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ON DAY SPORTS FOOTBALL

Miami Defies Another Top Challenger

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service
UNIVERSITY PARK, Pennsylvania — It might still be unable to win a popularity contest. But the University of Miami Hurricanes have apparently found a way to win anything else.



Donnell Bennett, chasing defensive tackle Tyoka Jackson, ran for 79 of Miami's 138 rushing yards in the 17-14 victory over Penn State.

It completed one of the most remarkable achievements in college football: Defeating two highly ranked teams back to back. "Everybody's trying to bring us down," said senior Kren, a junior defensive end whose 28th touchdown run after a pass interception came the margin of victory. "They're tired of seeing us win," Kren said. "That's O.K. We're going to keep on winning."

Sophomore Napoleon Kaufman ran for 208 yards and two touchdowns in his first start as the head Hokies (5-0, 3-0 in the Pac-10 Conference) overcame a sluggish first half. It was Washington's 19th consecutive victory. Cal dropped to 3-2, 1-1.

No. 13 Notre Dame 52, Pittsburgh 21: Rick Mirer broke Joe Theismann's school record for career touchdown passes and Jerome Bettis rushed for three touchdowns as visiting Notre Dame (4-1, 1-0) defeated Pittsburgh (2-0).

No. 18 Mississippi State 14, Auburn 7: Tony James returned a punt 63 yards in the fourth quarter for a touchdown and Mississippi State (4-1, 3-1 SEC), playing at home in Starkville, got five turnovers against Auburn (4-2, 2-2).

Krieg Rules the Air As Chiefs Dump Eagles

The Associated Press
Dave Krieg scorched a confused Philadelphia secondary for 272 yards and three touchdowns and Kansas City sacked Randall Cunningham six times en route to a 24-17 victory Sunday over the NFC's last unbeaten team.

The Eagles (4-1) came into the game with the NFL's No. 3 defense against the pass, yielding 148.3 yards a game. But Willie Davis exceeded that by himself with five catches for 167 yards. The Eagles also had leading the NFL in scoring defense with 8.5 points a game and total defense with an average yield of 208.5 yards. But the Chiefs (4-2), playing at home, led throughout the sunny afternoon and seemed on their way to an easy win before Cunningham hit two quick scoring passes in the fourth quarter. The Chiefs, who blew a 19-6 lead at Denver in the last two minutes of the week before, were leading 24-3 with 12:47 remaining. But Cunningham hit Pat Beach with touchdown strikes of 10 and 3 yards.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Arkansas	25	Tennessee	24
California	24	Washington	35
Florida State	13	North Carolina	36
Georgia	34	Georgia Southern	7
Illinois	18	Notre Dame	52
Michigan	35	Michigan State	10
Mississippi State	14	Auburn	7
Nebraska	55	Oklahoma State	0
Ohio State	28	Michigan	10
Oklahoma	24	Texas	34
Penn State	21	Notre Dame	52
Pittsburgh	21	Notre Dame	52
Stanford	19	Pasadena	7
Texas Tech	28	Maryland	26
Virginia Tech	28	LSU	21
Washington	35	California	24

IASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+0.25
Microsoft	68.00	+0.50
Apple	55.00	+0.25
Oracle	45.00	+0.75
Sun	35.00	+0.50
Intel	25.00	+0.25
Motorola	15.00	+0.10
Texas Instruments	12.00	+0.15
Advanced Micro Devices	10.00	+0.20
AMD	9.00	+0.10
ATI	8.00	+0.15
3Com	7.00	+0.10
Lotus	6.00	+0.05
Parsons Technology	5.00	+0.10
Perceptics	4.00	+0.05
Perceptics	3.00	+0.05
Perceptics	2.00	+0.05
Perceptics	1.00	+0.05

FC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 9

Symbol	Price	Change
AT&T	45.00	+0.25
Amgen	35.00	+0.50
Amgen	25.00	+0.25
Amgen	15.00	+0.10
Amgen	10.00	+0.05
Amgen	8.00	+0.10
Amgen	7.00	+0.05
Amgen	6.00	+0.05
Amgen	5.00	+0.05
Amgen	4.00	+0.05
Amgen	3.00	+0.05
Amgen	2.00	+0.05
Amgen	1.00	+0.05

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Amgen	4.00	+0.05
Amgen	3.00	+0.05
Amgen	2.00	+0.05
Amgen	1.00	+0.05

MONDAY SPORTS GOLF

'Ruthless' Faldo Routs Sluman With Record 8 and 7 Victory

The Associated Press VIRGINIA WATER, England — Nick Faldo overwhelmed Jeff Sluman 8 and 7, to win the World Match Play golf championship Sunday by a record margin.

Both players figured the cool, damp conditions favored Faldo. "I couldn't figure out how far my ball was going," Sluman said. "That's usually one of the better parts of my game but Nick just kept hitting it pin high all the time."

In the third place playoff, Nick Price of Zimbabwe downed Woosnam 4 and 3. On Saturday, Sluman upset Woosnam 3 and 2, and Faldo came from behind to edge Price 2 and 1.



Goran Ivanisevic, with help from Croatian fans, belted out a 6-4, 6-2, 6-4 triumph in the Sydney Indoor tournament.

Ivanisevic Beats Edberg in Final

The Associated Press SYDNEY — Goran Ivanisevic, urged on Sunday by the screams of several hundred Croatian supporters, dominated top-seeded Stefan Edberg to win the Sydney Indoor tennis tournament 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

SIDELINES

Arazi Bound for Breeders Cup Race

PARIS (NYT) — Arazi, the French-trained colt who was brilliant at 2 and has turned average at 3, will be entered in the Breeders' Cup on Oct. 31 at Gulfstream Park in Hallandale, Florida, barring another setback.

Pleasant Tap Wins Jockey Gold Cup

ELMONT, New York (NYT) — Pleasant Tap outran Strike the Gold by four lengths to win the Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont Park en route to the Breeders' Cup.

For the Record

George Shinn, owner of the Charlotte Hornets of the NBA, has pulled out of a group that had informally offered to buy the San Francisco Giants to keep them from moving to St. Petersburg, Florida.

Quotable

Heavyweight boxing champion Evander Holyfield, asked if he could remember the last time he got angry: "Yeah, when I was married."

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

Table with columns for Football, Basketball, Soccer, and Hockey. It lists scores for various teams and conferences, including the NCAA, WAC, and CACC.

BASEBALL

Japanese Baseball

Table showing Japanese Baseball scores. It includes columns for team names (e.g., Yakult, Hanshin) and their respective scores.

TENNIS

SYDNEY INDOOR TOURNAMENT

Table showing tennis scores from the Sydney Indoor tournament. It lists matches between players like Stefan Edberg and Goran Ivanisevic, along with their scores.

TRANSACTONS

BASEBALL

Table detailing baseball transactions, including player movements, trades, and signings across various teams.

FOOTBALL

Table detailing football transactions, including player movements and signings for various teams.

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Table showing soccer match results for World Cup qualifying, including team names and scores.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Table showing international friendly soccer match results between various national teams.

PEANUTS



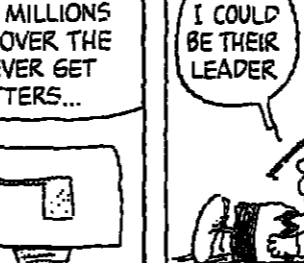
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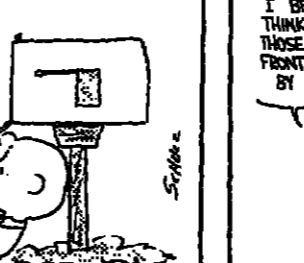
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles. Use the letters to form four ordinary words.

LOFUR
MOBUX
CLUGED
DRIZAL

BEETLE BAILEY



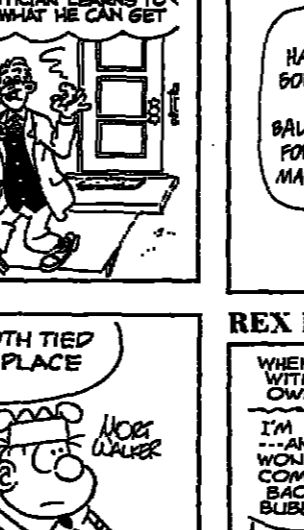
DOONESBURY



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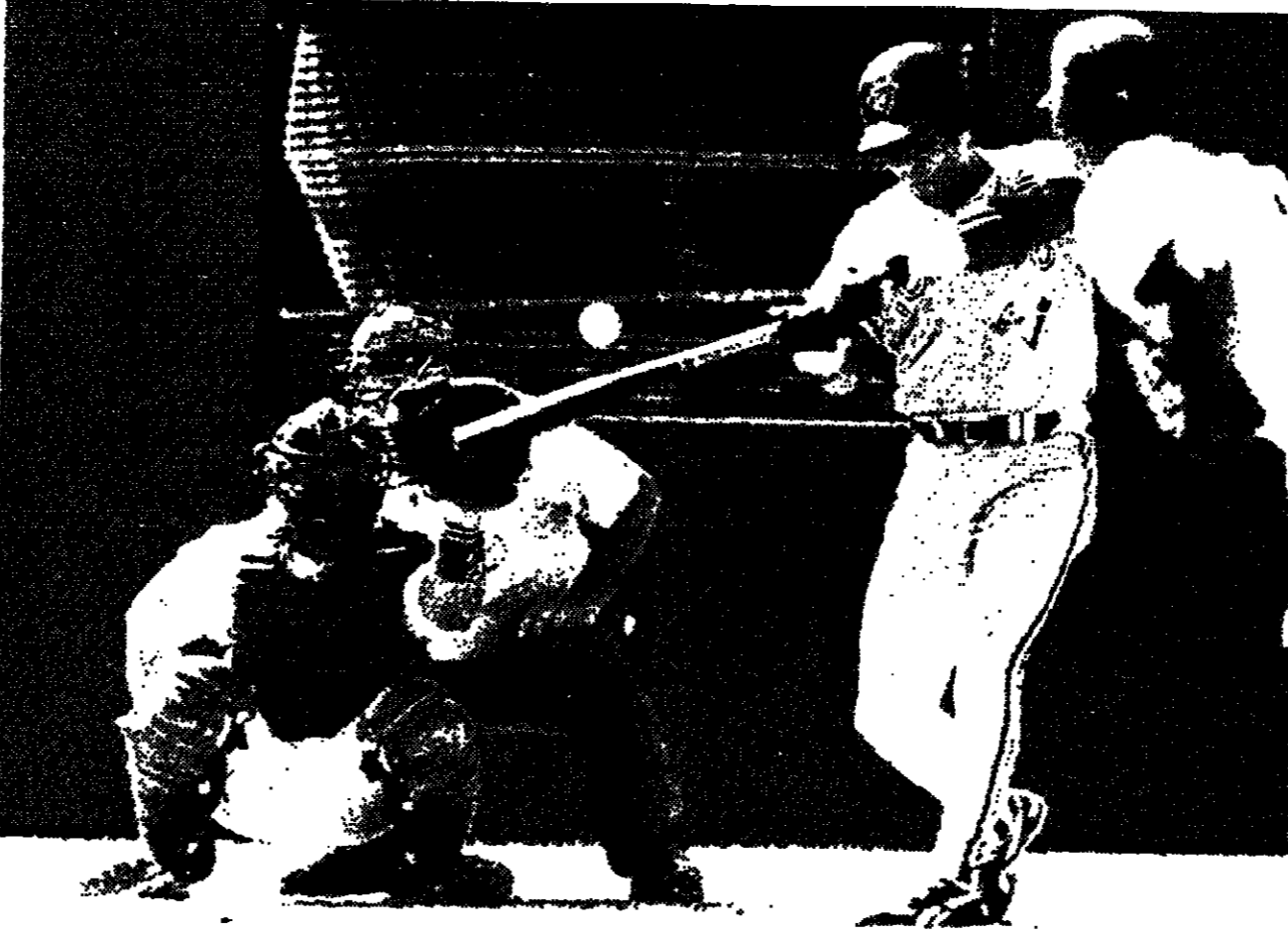
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SPORTS BASEBALL

Braves 1 Victory From NL Pennant, Jays Take 2-1 Lead in AL

Hot Bat Helps Smoltz Run Mark To 4-0 by Beating Bucs, 6-4

By Murray Chass
PITTSBURGH — John Smoltz, who does not know how to lose a season game, found a new way to win one when his strong right arm failed him: He called on his legs and sparked the Atlanta Braves to a 6-4 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.



Toronto's Candy Maldonado, above, who went hitless in the first two AL games, homered in the fifth inning in Oakland off Ron Darling. Dave Winfield, right, busted up the A's shortstop, Walt Weiss, and any attempt at a double play in the second inning. Winfield went to third on a wild pitch and scored on a single by Maldonado. David Justice, below, broke his bat but singled in a run that tied the NL game at 3 and drove Doug Drabek from the mound in Pittsburgh.



Offense Outshines Defense In 7-5 Triumph in Oakland

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service
OAKLAND, California — The first two games of the American League Championship Series had been graced with good pitching, stellar defense and very few moments in which either the Oakland Athletics or the Toronto Blue Jays could call abysmal failures.

Boxscore for NL Game 4: Atlanta vs Pittsburgh. Includes batting averages, fielding percentages, and pitcher stats.



La Russa then pinch-ran for the pinch-hitter, using Lance Blankenship, who had started Game 1 at second base.

Boxscore for NL Game 5: Atlanta vs Pittsburgh. Includes batting averages, fielding percentages, and pitcher stats.

Rookie Wakefield Gets Atlanta to Knuckle Under

By Murray Chass
PITTSBURGH — With Barry Bonds' bat acting as if it were anchored at the bottom of the three rivers outside the stadium, the Pittsburgh Pirates rode the fluttering waves of Tim Wakefield's knuckleball to victory on Friday night.

Wakefield, a 26-year-old right-hander who compiled a quick 8-1 record with a 2.13 earned run average in 13 starts after joining the

seventh after Gary Redus stroked his third hit, a one-out single to left-center field. Tom Glavine, a 20-game winner for the second straight season who beat the Pirates four times in four tries during the year, then was rocked for a double by Jay Bell that sent Redus racing to third.

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